

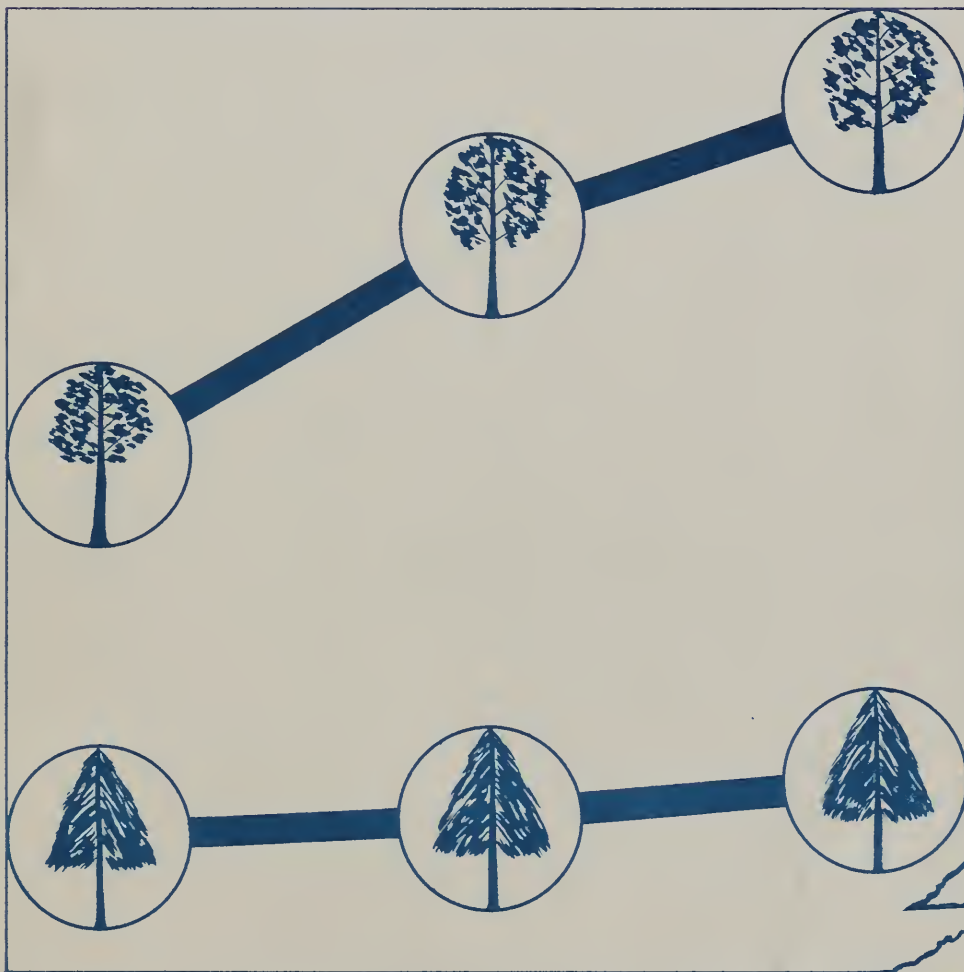
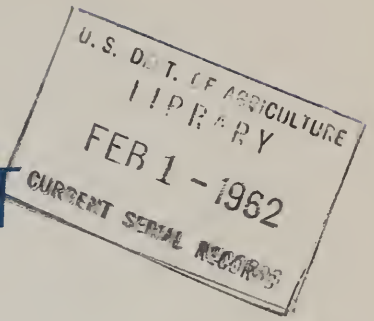
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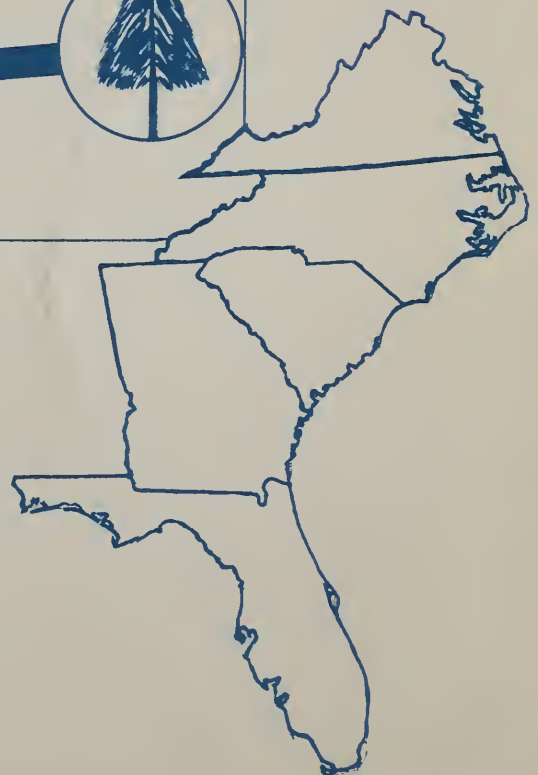
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TIMBER TRENDS IN THE SOUTHEAST

by Robert W. Larson, Agnes C. Nichols,
and Marcus H. Goforth



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Forest Service
Southeastern Forest Experiment Station
Asheville, North Carolina



HIGHLIGHTS

Some trends in the Southeast favor the timber supply but others do not. Forest area is increasing, but hardwoods are replacing pine on thousands of acres every year. Total pine volume is increasing slightly, but the volume in pine trees large enough and of high enough quality to make saw logs is decreasing. Also, the most recent surveys disclose that in a number of ways timber trends are less favorable now than 10 years ago. The upward trend in forest area is leveling off. More forest land has shifted from pine to hardwood type during the past 10 years than during the previous 10 years. Total pine volume has not increased so much and pine sawtimber has decreased more. Small pine sawtimber and large hardwood sawtimber, which increased between 1940 and 1950, have decreased since 1950.

The outlook is for continued expansion of forest industries, an increasing cut from the same or less forest area, and the need to grow more and better-quality timber despite a rising tide of encroaching low-quality hardwoods and shrubs.

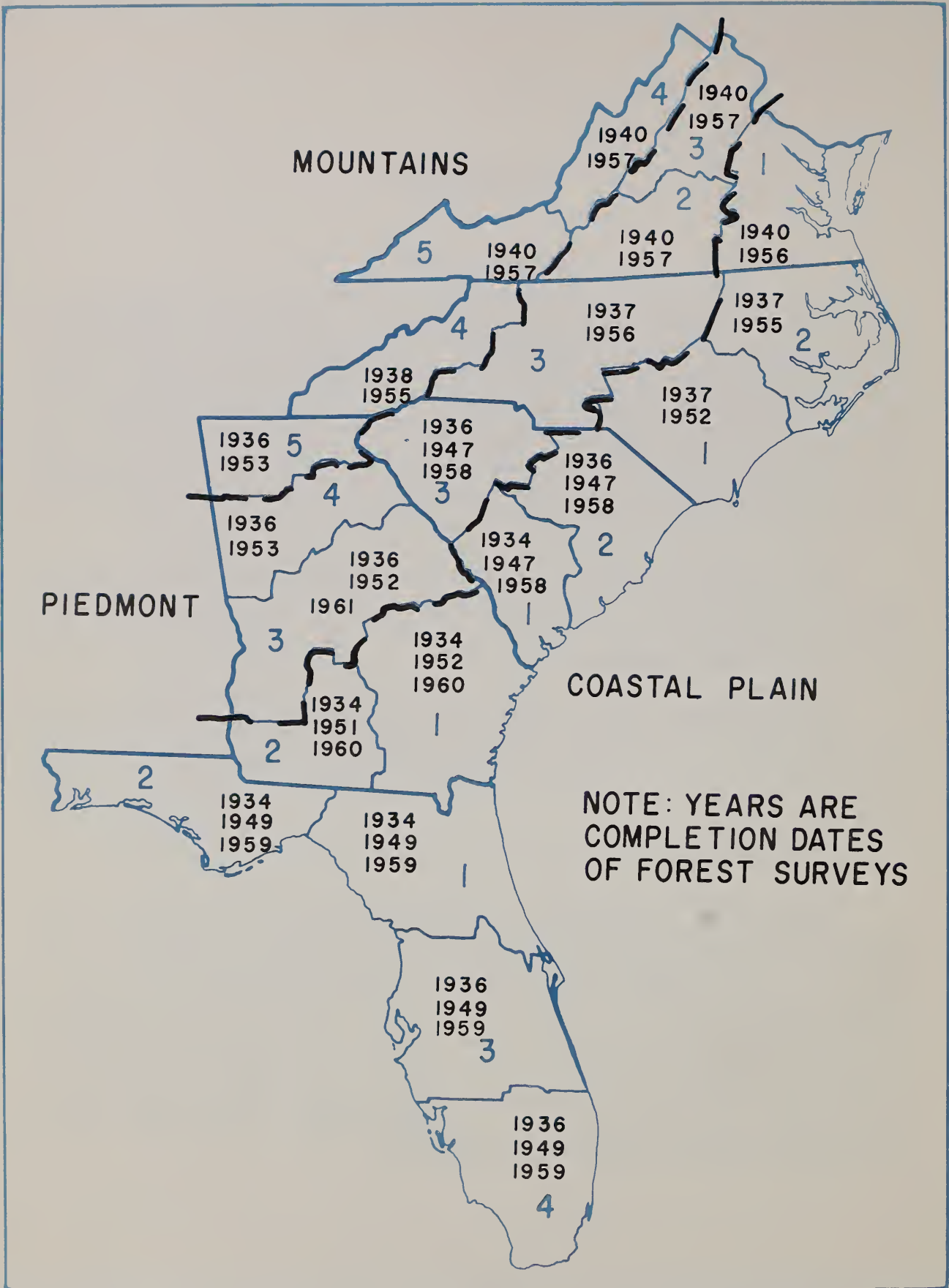
FOREWORD

A continuing project of the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station is periodically surveying the timber resources of the five southeastern states it serves. As shown in the map on the next page, the first survey in the Southeast was completed in North Florida, South Georgia, and the Southern Coastal Plain of South Carolina in 1934. Since then, the entire Southeast has been surveyed twice, and South Carolina, Florida, and Georgia three times. Regionwide statistics on timber volume, growth, cut, and forest areas were summarized as part of the Reappraisal Report in 1945 and the Timber Resource Review in 1953.

Since 1953, nearly all the commercial forest area in the Southeast has been resurveyed. This report summarizes forest statistics for 1960 and also presents comparable estimates for 1940 and 1950 to show trends over the past two decades.

Estimates for these selected years were obtained by interpolating and projecting the average annual change in forest area and number of trees by 2-inch d.b.h. classes between surveys. Where the results of three surveys are available, differences in trends between the two decades are shown. Where only two surveys are available, the trend is based on the average annual change between the first two surveys.

Over the years, methods of computing gross tree volume and loss of volume due to cull and defect have steadily improved. Also, the specifications defining growing stock trees and sawtimber have become more exact and more in line with current utilization practices. In order to insure comparability and eliminate from the trends the effect of changes in specifications and procedures, net volume per tree and specifications for growing stock for the most recent survey were applied to the number of trees for all three selected years. Thus, figures shown here will not necessarily agree with previously published figures even where inventory dates coincide with the selected years.



Forest Survey Units and physiographic provinces in the Southeast.

TIMBER TRENDS IN THE SOUTHEAST

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UPWARD TREND IN FOREST AREA LEVELING OFF

Commercial forest area has been on the increase in the Southeast since the early thirties. During the past 20 years (1940 to 1960), forest area has increased 4.5 million acres, or about 5 percent. In 1960, forests covered 92 million acres, or 63 percent of the 147 million acres of land in the southeastern 5-state area.

Most of the increase in forest land has taken place in the Piedmont, where, as a result of cropland abandonment and reversion to forest, forest area has increased 20 percent since 1940. In contrast to the Piedmont, forest area in the Coastal Plain has declined, mainly because of recent shifts from forest to nonforest uses in Florida. Forest area in the Mountains has increased 12 percent.

As a result of these changes, the Coastal Plain, which in 1940 was the most heavily forested area, now has the lowest proportion of forest land of the three major provinces. The proportion of forest area increased from 52 to 63 percent in the Piedmont, from 59 to 66 percent in the Mountains, but dropped from 63 to 61 percent in the Coastal Plain.

Most of the increase in forest area took place before 1950; since 1950, forest area has increased only 1 percent, compared to 4 percent between 1940 and 1950. This reflects some leveling-off of the upward trend in the Piedmont

but mostly a shift from forest to nonforest uses in the Coastal Plain. For example, forest area in the South Carolina Piedmont increased 16 percent between 1940 and 1950 but increased only 3 percent between 1950 and 1960 (fig. 1). On the other hand, the recently completed survey for Central Georgia shows no change in the upward trend; forest area increased 12 percent during both the past and previous decades. In the Coastal Plain, all sections of Florida and the Northern Coastal Plain in South Carolina have less forest area now than in 1950. Forest area continued to increase slightly in Southeast Georgia but has remained the same in Southwest Georgia during the past 10 years.

Forest area increased in all Mountain units between the first and second surveys. A third survey for a Mountain unit has not yet been completed.

HARDWOODS CONTINUE TO REPLACE PINE

In response to better fire protection, natural succession, and repeated cutting of pine from mixed pine-hardwood stands, hardwoods have been replacing pine on a large area in the Southeast for many years. During the past 20 years, the area of pine and oak-pine type dropped from 58 million acres in 1940 to 49 million acres in 1960. Over half this reduction took place during the past 10 years. The result is that the percentage of forest area in pine and oak-pine type was 53 percent in 1960 compared to 66 percent in 1940.

Most of the shift in forest type took place in the Coastal Plain, where, during the past 20 years, hardwoods replaced pine on 8.4 million acres--a reduction of 22 percent in pine and oak-pine type.

In the Piedmont, encroachment of hardwoods in pine stands is also active, but for most of the area reversion of abandoned cropland to pine has just about offset the shift from pine to hardwood types. During both the past and the previous 10-year periods, the area of pine and oak-pine type in the Piedmont increased 1 percent.

Area of pine and oak-pine type has decreased 12 percent in the Mountains during the past 20 years.

SLIGHT UPWARD TREND IN PINE VOLUME

During the past 20 years pine growth has exceeded the cut by a slight margin. During the past 10 years this margin has narrowed and is much smaller than the substantial surplus of growth over cut in 1952 reported by the Timber Resource Review. More recent surveys have made it increasingly apparent that the growth-cut relationship for 1952 does not accurately reflect recent trends. Thus, instead of the substantial buildup in pine volume that would have taken place had the 1952 growth-cut relationship continued, recent surveys disclose only a 1-percent increase in pine volume during the past 10 years, compared to 2 percent between 1940 and 1950 (fig. 2).

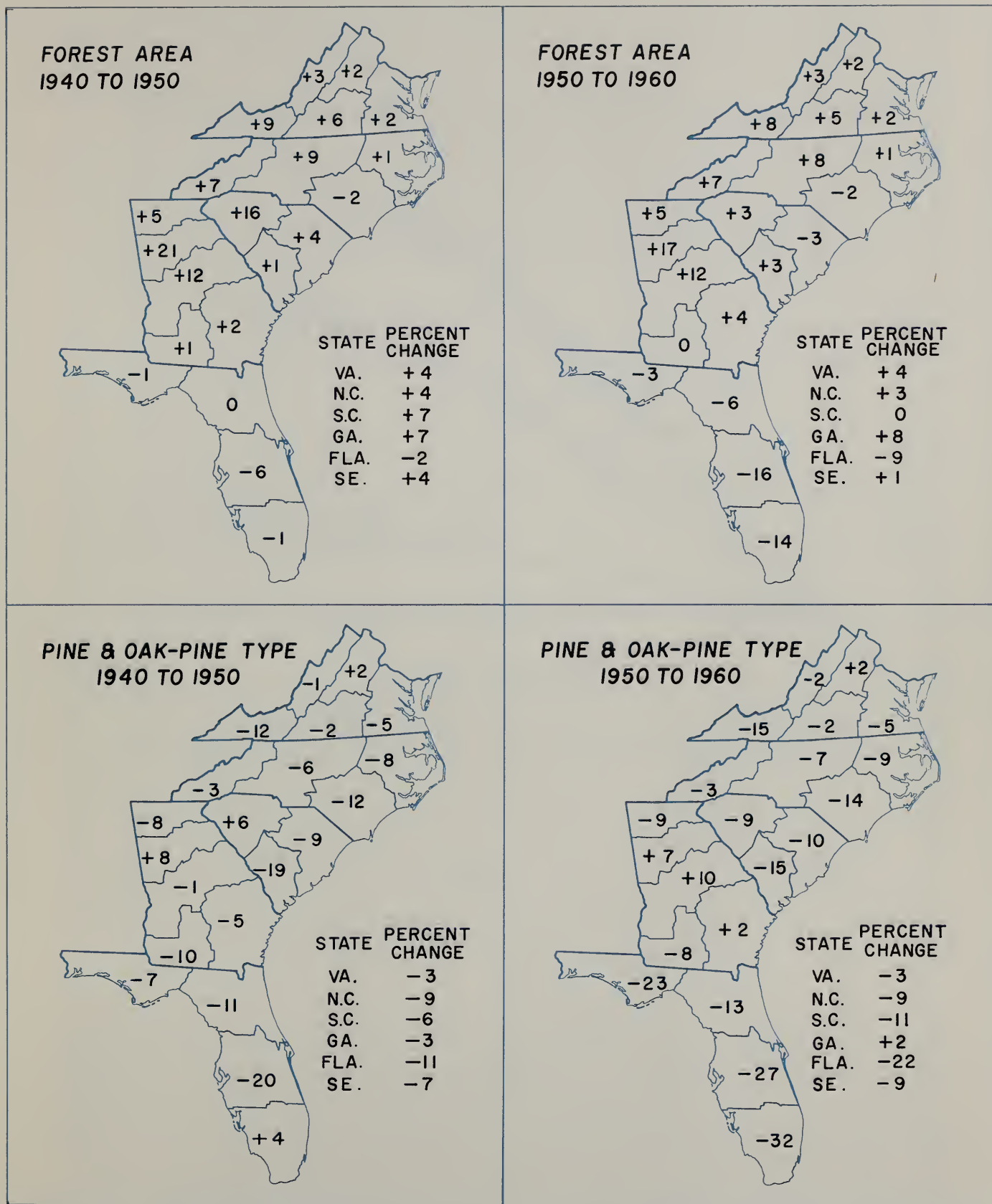


Figure 1. --Percent change in commercial forest area and area of pine and oak-pine types by Forest Survey Unit in the Southeast.

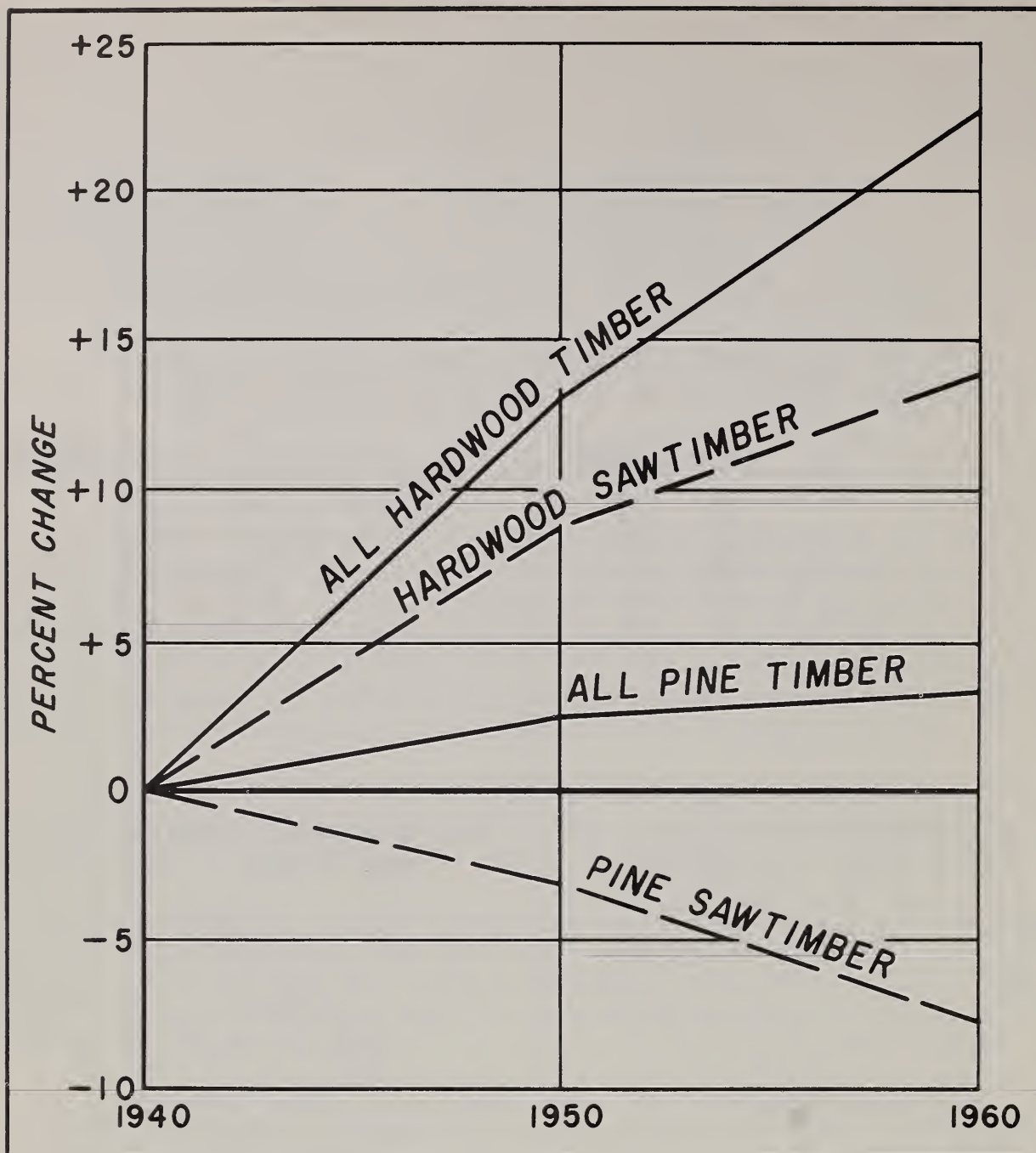


Figure 2.--Percent change in timber volume in the Southeast since 1940.

In the Coastal Plain, the upward trend in pine volume has been reversed; pine volume increased 2 percent during the first decade but decreased 2 percent during the past 10 years. In Southeast Georgia, pine volume increased 16 percent during the first decade but barely held its own during the following decade (fig. 3). In Southwest Georgia, the change in pine volume shifted from plus 5 percent during the first decade to minus 10 percent during the second. Most of the Coastal Plain units surveyed for the third time showed a less favorable growth-cut balance during the past 10 years than the previous 10 years.

In the Piedmont, trends are not so clear cut; the outlook in the lower Piedmont of Georgia has improved during the past 10 years, but it was less favorable in the South Carolina Piedmont.

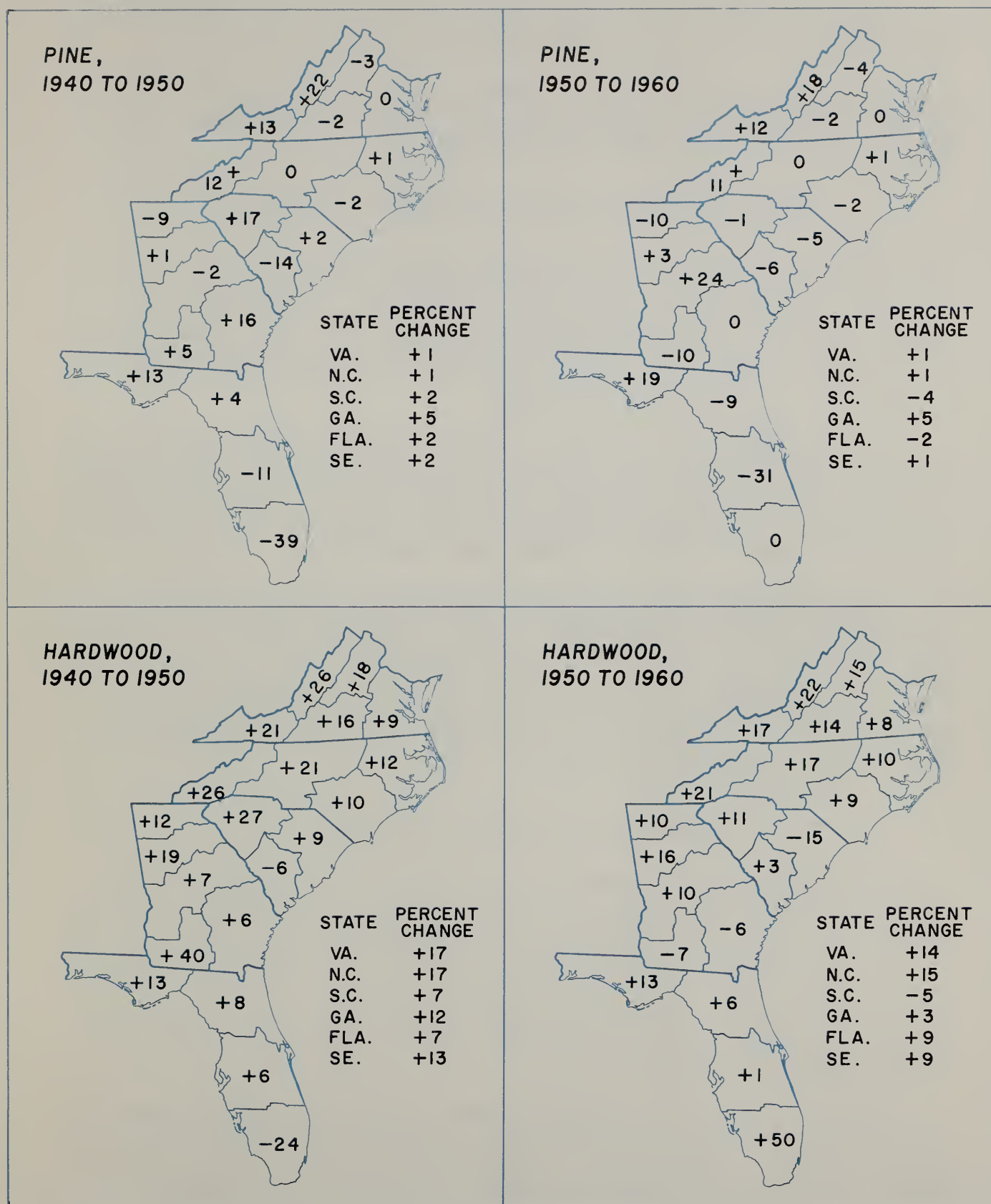


Figure 3. --Percent change in all timber volume by Forest Survey Unit in the Southeast.

Hardwood volume for the Southeast as a whole is continuing to increase at a rate of about one percent a year, although the rate of increase has been slightly less during the past 10 years than during the previous 10.

In contrast to an increase in hardwood volume between 1940 and 1950, hardwood volume in the Northern Coastal Plain of South Carolina and both Coastal Plain units of Georgia has decreased since 1950.

GROWTH SHORT OF REPLACING SAWTIMBER CUT

While all pine timber has increased slightly since 1940, the region in 1960 had 8 percent less sawtimber and 27 percent less large sawtimber, i. e., volume in trees 15.0 inches and larger. In 1940, 35 percent of the pine sawtimber volume was in trees 15.0 inches and larger; by 1960, this proportion had dropped to 28 percent. More than half the reduction in pine sawtimber has taken place during the past 10 years.

Prior to 1950, all the decrease in pine sawtimber was confined to large sawtimber; the volume of small pine sawtimber increased. But since 1950, both small and large pine sawtimber have been overcut. In the Coastal Plain and Piedmont, only Northwest Florida and the lower Piedmont of Georgia showed an increase in pine sawtimber since 1950 (fig. 4).

The third survey also disclosed a less favorable growth-cut balance for hardwood sawtimber during the past 10 years than the previous 10. Large hardwood sawtimber, which increased between 1940 and 1950, has decreased since 1950. Third surveys reveal a reduction in hardwood sawtimber in the Northern Coastal Plain of South Carolina and in both Coastal Plain units of Georgia since 1950. This is in contrast to the surplus of growth over cut between 1940 and 1950 in these areas.

THE TIMBER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

Prospective trends in forest area, timber volume, growth, and cut have far-reaching implications to forest industries in the Southeast. During the past 20 years, growth has increased but so has the cut. Regionwide, the increase in total pine growth has just about kept pace with the increase in pine cut, but in many areas pine, and especially pine sawtimber, is being cut faster than it is being replaced by growth. Prospective economic development of the region seems to assure a continued increase in timber cut, provided timber is available.

Two factors in particular have favored the increase in pine growth over the past 20 years. One has been the upward trend in forest land acreage and the other, better fire protection. Neither of these factors can be counted on, however, to increase growth so effectively in the future as in the past.

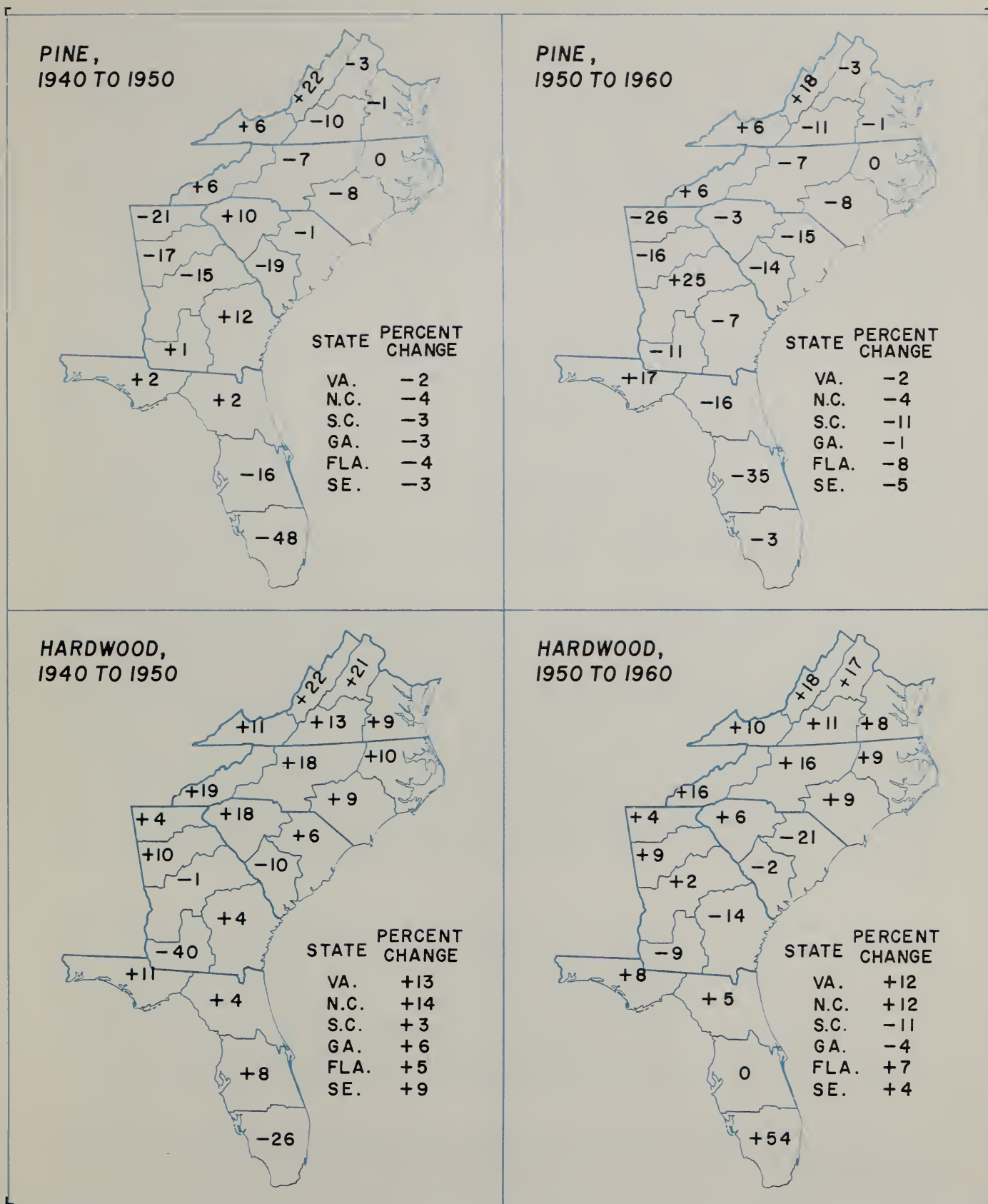


Figure 4. --Percent change in sawtimber volume by Forest Survey Unit in the Southeast.

Currently, a substantial part of the annual cut is coming from pine stands of old-field origin. The increase in pine volume in the Piedmont, in contrast to the decrease in the Coastal Plain, reflects to a large extent the wide-scale reversion of abandoned farmland to forests in this area. In the future, competing nonforest uses arising from population pressure can be expected to offset much of the reversion of nonforest land to forest. Forest area diverted to highways and urban development is on the increase. The downward trend in cropland is expected to level off, and by 2000 the conversion to agricultural use of substantial areas of land now growing timber appears a good possibility. Thus, the region's expanding forest industry faces the prospect of having to cut more and more timber from the same or less forest area.

Better fire protection has also increased pine growth. At the time of the first survey in the middle thirties, repeated burning kept millions of acres poorly stocked. Following a reduction in wild fires, openings restocked with pine where seed source and seedbed conditions were favorable. Today much less area is favorable to natural pine regeneration than 20 years ago; much of the area formerly available has become stocked with pine where conditions favored restocking, or has been taken over by shrubs and hardwoods where conditions were unfavorable. Thus, continued fire protection cannot be so effective in encouraging pine regeneration in the future as in the past.

In the future, landowners will have to depend more and more on planting to offset the prospective decline in natural pine regeneration. Currently, about 750 million pine seedlings are being distributed for planting annually in the Southeast--enough to stock about a million acres. Some 4.5 million acres are cut annually. Recent surveys indicate that half or more of the cutover area is poorly stocked and will not restock naturally. The current planting program, though greatly expanded during the past 10 years and an important step in the right direction, is still short of what is needed to restock the area cut annually. Moreover, much of the medium-stocked area is badly in need of stand improvement to release pine and better-quality hardwoods from cull trees and shrubs.

The major share of the job of getting each acre to grow more and better-quality timber will fall to private landowners not associated with forest industries. Forest industries own only 16 percent of the 92 million acres of forest land; public forests account for only 9 percent. The remaining three-fourths of the forest area is owned by hundreds of thousands of individual owners with a wide diversity of interests. In the Southeast, the largest group of owners are farmers, most of them owning woodland tracts of 100 acres or less.

As of 1961, neither trends in timber supply nor prospective demand for timber appear to warrant a relaxation of efforts to increase timber growth in the Southeast.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Forest land: Areas of one acre or more (a) which are at least 10 percent stocked with trees including seedlings and larger of both commercial and noncommercial species, and (b) from which trees have been removed to less than 10 percent stocking but which have not been developed for other uses. Narrow strips less than 120 feet wide, even though area is an acre or more, are excluded. Also excludes areas around homes and barns that are occupied by ornamental trees or trees used for shade.

Commercial forest land: Forest land which is (a) producing or physically capable of producing trees with one sound saw log at least 8 feet long, (b) economically accessible now or in the foreseeable future, (c) not withdrawn from timber utilization, such as parks and watersheds.

Pine type: Stands with pine making up 50 percent or more of the dominant and codominant trees.

Oak-pine type: Stands with pine making up at least 25 percent but less than 50 percent of the dominant and codominant trees.

Hardwood type: Stands with pine making up less than 25 percent of the dominant and codominant trees.

All timber: All live trees.

Growing stock: Trees of commercial species that now or prospectively qualify as sawtimber.

Sawtimber trees: Softwood trees 9.0 inches d. b. h. or larger and hardwood trees 11.0 inches d. b. h. or larger of commercial species with board-foot defect not exceeding 50 percent of the gross volume in the saw-log portion. The tree must have at least one 8-foot saw log.



BASIC FOREST STATISTICS

FOR THE SOUTHEAST

Table 1.--Total land area, 1960, and commercial forest area, by major forest type, State, Survey Unit, and physiographic province, 1940, 1950, and 1960
(In thousand acres)

State and Survey Unit	Total land area 1960	Commercial forest			Pine and oak-pine types			Hardwood types		
		1940	1950	1960	1940	1950	1960	1940	1950	1960
Florida:	1	9,547	7,559	7,124	5,411	4,833	4,225	2,149	2,726	2,899
	2	7,185	5,907	5,701	4,473	4,139	3,171	1,508	1,768	2,530
	3	9,639	5,655	4,733	4,773	3,802	2,759	1,248	1,853	1,974
	4	7,595	2,144	1,841	1,635	1,700	1,152	535	444	689
	Total	33,966	21,265	19,399	16,292	14,474	11,307	5,440	6,791	8,092
Georgia:	1	10,590	7,597	7,927	5,906	5,603	5,689	1,540	1,994	2,238
	2	5,623	3,056	3,068	2,417	2,172	1,991	613	884	1,077
	3	10,507	6,549	7,332	4,292	4,332	4,775	1,566	2,217	2,557
	4	6,223	3,350	3,923	2,102	2,270	2,438	676	1,080	1,485
	5	4,187	3,033	3,174	1,709	1,575	1,440	1,182	1,458	1,734
	Total	37,130	23,585	25,424	16,426	15,952	16,333	5,577	7,633	9,091
North Carolina:	1	8,381	5,410	5,306	4,049	3,554	3,059	1,464	1,856	2,247
	2	6,776	4,114	4,166	2,735	2,506	2,276	1,327	1,608	1,890
	3	10,542	5,552	6,000	3,494	3,280	3,065	1,609	2,272	2,935
	4	5,653	3,859	4,123	1,074	1,041	1,009	2,523	2,818	3,114
	Total	31,352	18,935	19,595	11,352	10,381	9,409	6,923	8,554	10,186
South Carolina:	1	5,111	3,050	3,129	1,926	1,558	1,328	1,082	1,492	1,801
	2	7,406	4,807	4,644	2,902	2,627	2,366	1,726	2,180	2,278
	3	6,686	4,055	4,170	2,740	2,911	2,638	750	1,144	1,532
	Total	19,203	11,912	11,943	7,568	7,096	6,332	3,558	4,816	5,611
Virginia:	1	6,284	4,012	4,104	2,414	2,299	2,184	1,505	1,713	1,920
	2	5,597	3,613	3,804	1,849	1,806	1,763	1,573	1,807	2,041
	3	4,427	2,457	2,508	908	924	940	1,498	1,533	1,568
	4	4,299	2,347	2,420	613	604	594	1,660	1,743	1,826
	5	4,795	2,600	2,807	446	390	333	1,946	2,210	2,474
	Total	25,402	15,029	15,643	6,230	6,023	5,814	8,182	9,006	9,829
Coastal Plain		84,137	53,311	51,743	38,641	34,793	30,200	14,697	18,518	21,543
Piedmont		43,982	25,576	27,737	15,385	15,523	15,619	7,672	10,053	12,118
Mountains		18,934	11,839	12,524	3,842	3,610	3,376	7,311	8,229	9,148
Southeast		147,053	90,726	92,004	57,868	53,926	49,195	29,680	36,800	42,809

Table 2.--Net all-timber volume for pine and hardwood^{1/} by State, Survey Unit, and physiographic province, 1940, 1950, and 1960
(In million cubic feet)

State and Survey Unit	All timber			Pine			Hardwood		
	1940	1950	1960	1940	1950	1960	1940	1950	1960
Florida:									
1	3,686	3,929	3,913	1,628	1,699	1,548	2,058	2,230	2,365
2	2,408	2,720	3,140	986	1,112	1,322	1,422	1,608	1,818
3	1,560	1,563	1,436	515	459	318	1,045	1,104	1,118
4	491	346	462	190	116	116	301	230	346
Total	8,145	8,558	8,951	3,319	3,386	3,304	4,826	5,172	5,647
Georgia:									
1	5,536	6,133	5,977	2,798	3,235	3,247	2,738	2,898	2,730
2	1,865	2,220	2,031	1,102	1,154	1,040	763	1,066	991
3	4,654	4,769	5,561	2,331	2,279	2,824	2,323	2,490	2,737
4	1,812	1,982	2,176	986	996	1,029	826	986	1,147
5	1,966	2,027	2,105	746	663	598	1,220	1,364	1,507
Total	15,833	17,131	17,850	7,963	8,327	8,738	7,870	8,804	9,112
North Carolina:									
1	3,929	4,078	4,227	2,024	1,978	1,932	1,905	2,100	2,295
2	4,956	5,276	5,603	2,371	2,393	2,423	2,585	2,883	3,180
3	4,986	5,483	5,980	2,608	2,617	2,628	2,378	2,866	3,352
4	2,928	3,598	4,267	708	796	884	2,220	2,802	3,383
Total	16,799	18,435	20,077	7,711	7,784	7,867	9,088	10,651	12,210
South Carolina:									
1	2,895	2,624	2,604	1,126	964	902	1,769	1,660	1,702
2	4,673	4,949	4,383	1,853	1,885	1,786	2,820	3,064	2,597
3	2,423	2,945	3,069	1,357	1,594	1,575	1,066	1,351	1,494
Total	9,991	10,518	10,056	4,336	4,443	4,263	5,655	6,075	5,793
Virginia:									
1	4,758	4,987	5,216	2,242	2,245	2,248	2,516	2,742	2,968
2	2,798	3,036	3,273	1,174	1,152	1,130	1,624	1,884	2,143
3	1,883	2,114	2,343	528	512	494	1,355	1,602	1,849
4	1,528	1,911	2,311	254	310	365	1,274	1,601	1,946
5	1,669	2,003	2,337	184	208	232	1,485	1,795	2,105
Total	12,636	14,051	15,480	4,382	4,427	4,469	8,254	9,624	11,011
Coastal Plain									
	36,757	38,825	38,992	16,835	17,240	16,882	19,922	21,585	22,110
Piedmont									
	18,556	20,329	22,402	8,984	9,150	9,680	9,572	11,179	12,722
Mountains									
	8,091	9,539	11,020	1,892	1,977	2,079	6,199	7,562	8,941
Southeast									
	63,404	68,693	72,414	27,711	28,367	28,641	35,693	40,326	43,773

^{1/} Includes cypress.

Table 3.--Net sawtimber volume of pine and hardwood by State, Survey Unit, and physiographic province, 1940, 1950, and 1960
(In million board feet)

State and Survey Unit	Pine						Hardwood ^{1/}					
	Total sawtimber			Large sawtimber			Total sawtimber			Large sawtimber		
	1940	1950	1960	1940	1950	1960	1940	1950	1960	1940	1950	1960
Florida:												
1	10,079	10,364	9,657	5,575	5,681	4,760	1,144	774	672	4,504	4,683	4,897
2	6,395	6,776	7,602	3,324	3,380	3,950	1,033	746	794	3,071	3,396	3,652
3	3,664	3,549	3,046	1,728	1,450	946	388	205	176	1,936	2,099	2,100
4	1,329	822	1,044	749	392	382	253	76	47	580	430	662
Total	21,467	21,511	21,349	11,376	10,903	10,038	2,818	1,801	1,689	10,091	10,608	11,311
Georgia:												
1	15,937	17,330	15,678	9,185	10,310	9,611	2,596	2,220	1,879	6,752	7,020	6,067
2	5,707	6,388	5,722	4,155	4,217	3,743	1,469	1,254	1,156	1,552	2,171	1,979
3	13,967	12,732	14,485	7,732	6,543	8,156	3,097	1,675	2,089	6,235	6,189	6,329
4	3,802	3,602	3,472	2,190	1,822	1,524	732	377	92	1,612	1,780	1,948
5	4,295	3,965	3,637	2,055	1,628	1,205	688	467	249	2,240	2,337	2,432
Total	43,708	44,017	42,994	25,317	24,520	24,239	8,582	5,993	5,465	18,391	19,497	18,755
North Carolina:												
1	12,632	12,513	12,412	7,516	6,925	6,338	2,638	2,180	1,730	5,116	5,588	6,074
2	15,345	15,974	16,618	9,129	9,133	9,156	3,581	3,476	3,380	6,216	6,841	7,462
3	12,702	13,170	13,657	7,323	6,810	6,302	1,886	1,574	1,273	5,379	6,360	7,355
4	7,093	8,149	9,205	2,227	2,369	2,512	1,092	1,170	1,248	4,866	5,780	6,693
Total	47,772	49,806	51,892	26,195	25,237	24,308	9,197	8,400	7,631	21,577	24,569	27,584
South Carolina:												
1	8,846	7,610	7,038	4,256	3,460	2,985	2,335	1,712	1,268	4,590	4,150	4,053
2	14,587	14,963	12,277	7,090	6,993	5,950	3,652	3,414	2,699	7,497	7,970	6,327
3	5,841	6,623	6,644	3,623	4,000	3,870	1,162	1,145	1,180	2,218	2,623	2,774
Total	29,274	29,196	25,959	14,969	14,453	12,805	7,149	6,271	5,147	14,305	14,743	13,154
Virginia:												
1	14,316	14,807	15,296	7,553	7,458	7,360	2,664	2,366	2,067	6,763	7,349	7,936
2	6,030	6,217	6,405	2,544	2,281	2,019	463	406	349	3,486	3,936	4,386
3	3,881	4,473	5,063	909	883	857	124	94	63	2,972	3,590	4,206
4	2,882	3,523	4,165	620	759	899	323	374	425	2,262	2,764	3,266
5	3,569	3,945	4,324	546	580	614	293	295	297	3,023	3,365	3,710
Total	30,678	32,965	35,253	12,172	11,961	11,749	3,867	3,535	3,201	18,506	21,004	23,504
Coastal Plain												
	108,837	111,096	106,390	60,260	59,399	55,181	21,753	18,423	15,868	48,577	51,697	51,209
Piedmont												
	46,223	46,817	49,726	24,321	22,339	22,728	7,464	5,271	5,046	21,902	24,478	26,998
Mountains												
	17,839	19,582	21,331	5,448	5,336	5,230	2,396	2,306	2,219	12,391	14,246	16,101
Southeast												
	172,899	177,495	177,447	90,029	87,074	83,139	31,613	26,000	23,133	82,870	90,421	94,308

^{1/} Includes cypress.

Table 4.--Pine and hardwood pulpwood production, by State and Survey Unit, 1950 to 1960
(In thousand cords)

State and Survey Unit	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960			
	Pine	Hdwd.	Pine	Hdwd.	Pine	Hdwd.	Pine	Hdwd.	Pine	Hdwd.	Pine	Hdwd.	Pine	Hdwd.	Pine	Hdwd.	Pine	Hdwd.	Pine	Hdwd.	Pine	Hdwd.		
Florida:	1	843	--	--	905	1	1,000	1	987	--	1,050	--	1,128	1	1,221	1	1,202	23	1,092	54	1,217	68	1,160	70
	2	386	--	--	381	--	362	1	424	4	377	--	487	--	483	--	509	3	422	7	502	28	495	29
	3	141	--	--	178	--	177	--	212	--	184	--	182	--	219	--	183	--	143	1	125	1	121	--
	4	14	--	--	25	--	42	--	48	--	50	--	30	--	27	--	28	--	34	--	39	--	49	--
	Total	1,384	--	1,489	1	1,581	2	1,671	4	1,661	--	1,661	--	1,827	1	1,950	1	1,922	26	1,691	62	1,883	97	1,825
Georgia:	1	1,017	81	1,075	66	1,170	71	1,389	83	1,518	124	1,953	149	1,705	148	1,486	181	1,477	188	1,641	211	1,609	252	
	2	335	1	369	5	343	25	332	36	413	40	495	29	496	23	435	25	361	40	406	34	457	30	
	3	525	1	519	2	522	5	594	2	596	3	656	4	891	8	891	17	981	28	1,214	61	1,160	76	
	4	218	--	262	1	310	1	357	1	290	3	363	2	488	1	561	--	603	7	589	14	598	25	
	5	26	5	54	4	56	4	77	2	63	3	102	3	149	5	170	7	161	14	159	25	181	22	
Total	2,121	89	2,279	78	2,401	106	2,749	124	2,880	173	3,569	187	3,665	185	3,543	230	3,583	277	4,009	345	4,005	405		
North Carolina:	1	302	12	418	28	396	33	447	47	422	61	440	47	539	45	537	68	499	70	522	82	518	92	
	2	179	8	217	19	183	12	248	24	280	24	284	32	294	26	275	38	289	48	365	62	389	78	
	3	174	11	275	22	309	29	438	34	383	38	396	45	507	43	482	49	418	62	421	96	427	78	
	4	135	112	144	111	197	144	160	141	144	156	153	173	172	216	143	171	137	183	121	165	152	154	
	Total	790	143	1,054	180	1,085	218	1,263	246	1,229	279	1,273	297	1,512	330	1,437	326	1,343	363	1,429	405	1,486	402	
South Carolina:	1	256	31	221	43	162	40	186	47	205	52	244	77	275	63	250	75	261	60	268	91	405	87	
	2	471	65	438	70	425	73	429	101	412	103	423	142	449	136	430	160	430	162	378	201	417	203	
	3	342	17	446	33	545	30	658	25	543	15	602	26	859	25	705	35	655	24	696	76	693	97	
	Total	1,069	113	1,105	146	1,132	143	1,273	173	1,160	170	1,269	245	1,593	224	1,395	270	1,346	246	1,342	368	1,515	387	
	Virginia:	1	389	11	383	23	276	20	335	18	395	20	457	36	402	50	355	50	342	99	511	87	506	89
2		265	78	435	99	374	83	451	79	398	62	418	72	519	92	421	72	382	61	431	80	446	84	
3		86	60	112	70	137	42	186	54	180	43	184	38	254	57	221	53	179	55	206	54	226	65	
4		31	89	38	102	38	68	52	74	51	86	69	110	82	137	72	141	73	157	82	156	81	164	
5		4	12	21	18	4	15	10	8	10	14	10	9	16	20	11	22	6	24	12	25	17	35	
Total	775	250	989	312	831	228	1,034	233	1,034	225	1,034	265	1,273	356	1,080	338	982	396	1,242	402	1,278	437		
Coastal Plain	4,333	209	4,610	255	4,538	276	5,007	360	5,306	424	6,123	513	6,110	492	5,690	623	5,350	729	5,974	865	6,128	930		
	1,610	168	2,049	227	2,197	190	2,684	195	2,390	164	2,619	187	3,454	226	3,281	226	3,218	237	3,557	381	3,550	425		
	196	218	257	235	295	231	299	225	268	259	334	295	419	378	396	341	377	378	374	371	431	375		
	6,139	595	6,916	717	7,030	697	7,990	780	7,964	847	9,076	995	9,983	1,096	9,367	1,190	8,945	1,344	9,905	1,617	10,109	1,730		

Table 5.--Softwood and hardwood lumber production, by State, 1950 to 1959^{1/}
(In million board feet)

State	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954	
	Softwood	Hardwood	Softwood	Hardwood	Softwood	Hardwood	Softwood	Hardwood	Softwood	Hardwood
Florida	518	83	518	74	525	33	457	51	364	51
Georgia	1,671	346	1,730	447	1,741	341	1,540	323	1,309	362
North Carolina	1,510	483	1,418	604	1,310	430	1,300	465	1,259	448
South Carolina	720	232	678	235	722	236	705	216	626	191
Virginia	983	574	816	613	670	518	642	576	740	511
Southeast	5,402	1,718	5,160	1,973	4,968	1,558	4,644	1,631	4,298	1,563

State	1955		1956		1957		1958		1959	
	Softwood	Hardwood	Softwood	Hardwood	Softwood	Hardwood	Softwood	Hardwood	Softwood	Hardwood
Florida	434	50	422	50	410	49	226	47	387	48
Georgia	1,404	404	1,418	348	1,146	264	985	222	1,198	300
North Carolina	1,336	444	1,408	501	1,346	494	1,043	371	1,134	478
South Carolina	621	201	628	199	533	176	502	174	536	169
Virginia	662	593	730	631	616	649	620	456	660	686
Southeast	4,457	1,692	4,606	1,729	4,051	1,632	3,376	1,270	3,915	1,681

^{1/} Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 6.--Commercial forest area by ownership, 1960

(In thousand acres)

State and Survey Unit	Public	Forest industry	Private farm	Other private	Total
Florida:					
1	589	2,519	1,278	2,738	7,124
2	1,236	1,869	1,012	1,584	5,701
3	271	94	2,457	1,911	4,733
4	122	0	553	1,166	1,841
Total	2,218	4,482	5,300	7,399	19,399
Georgia:					
1	641	1,927	3,983	1,376	7,927
2	38	200	2,565	265	3,068
3	410	1,049	4,613	1,260	7,332
4	29	267	3,489	138	3,923
5	677	376	1,928	193	3,174
Total	1,795	3,819	16,578	3,232	25,424
North Carolina:					
1	455	989	3,396	466	5,306
2	94	1,115	2,431	526	4,166
3	98	429	5,271	202	6,000
4	972	519	2,388	244	4,123
Total	1,619	3,052	13,486	1,438	19,595
South Carolina:					
1	172	525	1,942	490	3,129
2	469	769	2,470	936	4,644
3	393	378	2,423	976	4,170
Total	1,034	1,672	6,835	2,402	11,943
Virginia:					
1	116	766	2,840	382	4,104
2	127	306	2,992	379	3,804
3	112	141	1,783	472	2,508
4	831	4	1,105	480	2,420
5	341	36	1,502	928	2,807
Total	1,527	1,253	10,222	2,641	15,643
SUMMARY					
Coastal Plain	4,203	10,773	24,927	11,840	51,743
Piedmont	1,169	2,570	20,571	3,427	27,737
Mountains	2,821	935	6,923	1,845	12,524
Southeast	8,193	14,278	52,421	17,112	92,004

